1. The Problem

Patients living with frailty are often moved to non-speciality wards, causing a breakdown in continuity of care.

2. The Background

Ward moves and discontinuity of care increases risk of adverse outcomes and increases their length of stay in hospital.

3. The Project

OPAL in-reach service will maintain continuity of care regardless of which ward the patient goes to.

4. Aim:

To increase the number of OPAL patients with an EDD of 72 hours discharged within that time to 60% by December 2018.

5. Plan Do Study Act

Cycle 1: Inclusion criteria was agreed following several planning meetings, 17 patients in-reached with great success, regular reviews of ongoing cases.

Cycle 2: We widened our inclusion criteria but found that we selected patients who ended up staying for a long time, or had to hand over to the ward team, thus decreasing continuity of care.

Cycle 3: We reassessed our capacity and inclusion criteria but we found that we were seeing less patients and the we may be missing some patients who could benefit from our input.

Cycle 4: Strict inclusion criteria was agreed. Twice daily team huddles were introduced as well as increased support from Geriatricians to set EDDs.

6. Results

Outcomes after 72 hours of OPAL In-Reach

56

73

16

10

Ongoing Medical needs (31.6 %)

D/C in 72 hrs (47.1%)

ST Social Care delay (8.4%) LT Social Care delay (6.5%)

Number of OPAL patients discharged within 72 hours of admission

Before in-reach (18.2%) After in-reach (47.2%)

Length of stay for patients who received OPAL In-reach

PDSA Cycle 1 PDSA Cycle 2 PDSA Cycle 3 PDSA Cycle 4

Number of patients over the age of 65, discharged within 72 hours of admission.

7. Conclusion

The OPAL Team was able to increase the number of older patients, living with frailty, that were discharged within 72 hours of admission by in-reaching onto wards and providing continuity of care. The capacity of the OPAL team has been impacted to complete this project which has reduced the number of patients which could be seen at the front door. It is now necessary to consider the future of the in-reach program. This will include further PDSA cycles to assess if implementing an increased medical approach to in-reach will increase the number of patients discharged within 72 hours. It will also require the completion of a business case to increase the current staffing establishment to ensure the in-reach service is consistent and equitable.

Ward moves and discontinuity of care contribute to patients living with frailty achieving their EDD

People living with frailty often only requires a short admission to the hospital before being medically stable enough to return home. However, after they are admitted they are often moved around the hospital to available beds, and are therefore seen by different doctors, nurses and allied health professionals during their stay. This can lead to adverse outcomes and affect their length of stay. The OPAL team found that a lot of their patients were given an expected length of stay of less than 72 hours.

The majority of patients who are out-lieu onto non-speciality wards are older people living with frailty and those who have cognitive impairments (BGS, 2014). Multiple ward moves in this group of patients can lead to susceptibility to delirium and effects of polypharmacy, an increased risk of falls, serious injuries and death. Ward moves and outlying patients are often seen as an unpredictable event, considering the increasing demands on the NHS.

The OPAL Team was able to increase the number of older patients, living with frailty, that were discharged within 72 hours of admission by in-reaching onto wards and providing continuity of care. The capacity of the OPAL team has been impacted to complete this project which has reduced the number of patients which could be seen at the front door. It is now necessary to consider the future of the in-reach program. This will include further PDSA cycles to assess if implementing an increased medical approach to in-reach will increase the number of patients discharged within 72 hours. It will also require the completion of a business case to increase the current staffing establishment to ensure the in-reach service is consistent and equitable.